

Paulsen received one in 1845 from Greenland. One was shot at Frederikshaab on the 28th (not the 20th) of October, 1845, and sent to Copenhagen Museum by Holbæll." As is well known, the Redwing is a Eurasian species, common and breeding throughout Iceland, northern Scandinavia, Finland, northern Russia and Siberia as far east as Lake Baikal. It is a common winter visitor in the British Islands, and has also been found on Jan Mayen Land.

Totanus totanus (L.), or *Scolopax calidris* of Linnæus (Helms, O., 'Nye arter for Ostgrønland,' Dansk Ornith. Foren. Tidsskrift, 4. Aargang, Hæfte IV, Copenhagen, October, 1910). This is what Helms has to say on the subject (p. 131): "Petersen received a specimen of the 'Rødben' (*Totanus calidris*) from a boy who had shot it at Kililtorajivit on Angmagsalik Fjord. This is practically the first occurrence of the Redshank recorded for Greenland; the bird probably came from Iceland, where it breeds in great abundance."—The Redshank also is of Eurasian origin, its range extending from Iceland to China.—S. M. GRONBERGER, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

Additions to a List of the Birds of Harding County, Northwestern South Dakota.—In 'The Auk' for January, 1911, pages 5-16, I gave a partial list of the birds of this county. It can be somewhat supplemented now. Mr. A. A. Saunders, of the Forest Reserve, spent portions of November and December, 1909, in this region and observed six species not mentioned in the list. Mr. Saunders has kindly permitted me to announce these records. I spent from June 6 to 20, 1911, in this county under the auspices of the State Survey and revisited the greater part of the county. Due to the unusual severity of the drough, birding was poor and only four species were added to the published list. The ten new species are marked with an asterisk.

Mergus americanus. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Taken August 10, 1910, in Harding Valley by a resident.

Astur atricapillus atricapillus. GOSHAWK.—One seen by Mr. Saunders near Harding, November 7.

Asio flammeus. SHORT-EARED OWL.—Found nesting in 1911 east of the Slim Buttes.

***Nyctea nyctea.** SNOWY OWL.—Several seen north of Camp Crook, December 14 by Mr. Saunders.

Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus. PIÑON JAY.—While in 1910 we found these birds only in the Cave Hills, they were found in all of the forested buttes in 1911. The old timers say that they are new arrivals.

Molothrus ater ater. COWBIRD.—While in 1910 I saw not more than a score of individuals, in 1911 they were frequently observed and were quite numerous.

***Quiscalus quiscula æneus.** BRONZED GRACKLE.—Several nested near Reva in the Slim Buttes in 1911.

**Acanthis linaria* (*linaria*?). REDPOLL.— Mr. Saunders reports having seen a small flock of Redpolls in West Short Pine Hills on November 6.

**Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*. SNOW BUNTING.— Flocks were seen by Mr. Saunders during the last half of November and the first half of December, the time that he spent in this region.

**Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.— Reported by Saunders to have been abundant during his stays.

**Spizella monticola ochracea*. WESTERN TREE SPARROW.— Common in the Short Pine Hills in December (Saunders).

**Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.— One seen in Slim Buttes, June 12, 1911.

Piranga ludoviciana. WESTERN TANAGER.— One of the most conspicuous of the birds in the Short and Long Pine Hills at the middle of June. Two nests found.

Bombycilla garrula. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.— Reported by several to have been in 1910-1911 one of the most numerous of the winter birds of the pines.

Seiurus auropellus. OVENBIRD.— Nested abundantly in the Short Pines in 1911.

**Setophaga ruticilla*. REDSTART.— Several pairs nested in the Slim Buttes in 1911.

**Sitta carolinensis aculeata*. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH.— Seen November 8 in the East Short Pine Hills by Mr. Saunders.

**Planesticus migratorius propinquus*. WESTERN ROBIN.— More abundant in 1911 in the pines than was the Eastern Robin.—STEPHEN SARGENT VISHER, *Vermillion, S. D.*

Notes from West Virginia. *Empidonax trailli alnorum*.— From August 5 to 11, 1909, I spent several days with a collecting party in the Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Many northern species of plants, mammals, and birds were found there. Among these were Alder Flycatchers in considerable numbers. Three specimens were taken, all of which were young birds. One of these young birds was fed by an adult just a moment before it was shot. Very frequently during my stay in this region one or two adults accompanied by three or four young were seen. They were most common in the alder thickets about the edges of the glades.

Peucæa æstivalis bachmani.— My first record of the occurrence of Bachman's Sparrow in West Virginia was made in Wood County in late summer, 1903. Since then it has become quite common in the central and northern parts of the State. Many were observed at Waverly, Wood County, from 1903 to 1907. In certain old fields, near the edge of the woods, the males might be heard in song almost any day from April 25, when they first appeared, till midsummer, when the song period seemed to cease. More recent records have been made as follows:—

Morgantown, observed in spring and summer, 1909-1911.